

THE CHIPLEY BANNER.

CHIPLEY, WASHINGTON COUNTY, FLORIDA, SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1899.

NUMBER 1.

EATEN KRUGER

Are Far From Being Just Now.

PRECIPITATED ANY TIME

Seen Exhausted In Trying Peace.

RANT BELL IS VINDICATED

NEGRO WAS CHARGED WITH ASSAULTING MRS. LUMPKIN.

PREDICT OF JURY "NOT GUILTY"

Jim Could Not Positively Swear That Her Assailant Was Bell, and This Fact Saved His Life.

At Cedartown, Ga., Thursday afternoon, the jury in the case of Grant Bell, colored, charged with assaulting Susan Lumpkin, returned a verdict of not guilty. The jury had been deliberating over twenty-eight hours and the opinion prevailed that a mistrial would result. In the meantime feeling and excitement were dying down and the public rapidly drew its own conclusions as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner.

The failure of Mrs. Lumpkin to positively identify the negro at the time of the assault proved the salvation of Grant Bell.

The jurymen of those who heard the testimony and know all the parties to the case, and the jury's conclusion as a right verdict.

The first ballot with the jury stood in for acquittal to five for conviction in some form. The second ballot was ten to two and the third and fourth was the verdict.

When the jury announced that they were ready to deliver a verdict, Judge Bell, desiring to protect the negro from the possibility of any form of violence, quietly directed Sheriff Baker to spirit the negro out of the court to a place of safety.

A swift horse was procured, and a police officer drove quietly to the rear of the jail, as the strong guard lounged on the front porch of the jail to prevent the possibility of trouble. All down to the town, then peacefully taking the jury's verdict, the defenseless negro, liberated by a verdict of twelve men, was putting miles between him and Cedartown toward the Alabama state line, just seven miles from the jury's verdict was received in the presence of only the lawyers in the case and a few individuals. Judge Bell thanked the twelve men for their patient course throughout the trial and assured them that the public would accept the conclusion as a conclusion of deliberation.

The case closed the most intensely exciting courthouse drama ever enacted in this county and the conduct of the trial throughout the trying ordeal is only a tribute to their self-control and conservatism.

AND'S CONDITION HOPELESS.

Philippine Congress Quits.

Special dispatches received in London Manila, say it is reported that Aguinaldo has dissolved the Philippine congress and has proclaimed himself dictator.

GEORGIA RICE FARMS.

Headed By George Baldwin To Pool the Planters.

An eastern syndicate is the prime mover in which is George C. Baldwin, of New York, after Georgia rice plantations. The company is to be headed by Baldwin, with a capital of \$100,000 to consolidate the rice farms of Georgia.

It is to be constructed twenty miles to protect the crops during the next season from heavy storms and floods. Four hundred thousand dollars of bonds will be issued. The planters approached appear to be anxious of furthering the scheme.

OLYMPIA HEADED FOR HOME.

Admiral Dewey Leaves Hong Kong While British and Italian Ships Give Band Salute.

The United States cruiser Olympia, with Admiral Dewey on board, left Hong Kong, China, Tuesday afternoon. There was no demonstration. The weather was wretched. It was blowing and raining hard at the time of the departure. While passing the British cruiser Powerful the band of the Olympia played the British national anthem and gave a bugle salute. There was no firing. The Powerful replied with a similar salute and her band played "Hail Columbia."

As the Olympia passed the Italian admiral's ship, the Olympia's band played the Italian national anthem and gave an admiral's salute, while compliments were returned. Then the Olympia's band played "Auld Lang Syne" and the band of the Powerful played "Home Sweet Home." Admiral Dewey is apparently anxious to avoid all demonstrations.

Consul Wildman remained on the Olympia until the last minute with a few friends of the admiral who went on board to bid him farewell.

At 4 o'clock the ensign was run up to the peak and a large admiral's flag was hoisted at the main. The Olympia moved off with a marine guard drawn up on her poop.

SEWERS FOR NEW ORLEANS.

Tax Payers of Crescent City Vote For Levy of \$30,000,000.

The special tax election held in New Orleans Tuesday to levy a tax for forty-two years to provide for the sewerage and drainage of the city and the erection of municipal waterworks, resulted in favor of the tax.

It was the first election of the kind ever held in New Orleans, and aroused the greatest popular interest, as the future of the city was thought to depend upon the result. None but the taxpayers took part in it, and to carry the tax it had to have a majority of the votes and of the assessed property. In spite of a heavy rain all day a large vote was cast, and the tax was carried by a vote of 9,500 to 400, and of \$125,000,000 of property to \$1,600,000.

Women owning property were allowed to participate in the election. About 2,800 votes of women taxpayers were cast, 1,500 by the women themselves, the remainder by proxy. Nearly all these votes were for the tax.

The tax will provide between \$25,000,000 and \$30,000,000, which enables New Orleans to complete its drainage system, to construct a system of sewers, which has been altogether lacking, and expropriate the waterworks and extend the system, and provide free water for the city.

MALLETTOANS ARE DISARMED.

Mataafa Agreed To Surrender Guns To the Commissioners.

Advices from Apia, Samoa, via Auckland, N. Z., state that Malletto and Tamamassese have visited the members of the Samoan commission on board the United States transport Badger. Neither of them was recognized as king. Mataafa expressed willingness to abide by the commission's decision and blamed the Europeans for the trouble. The commissioners informed him that they had power to establish a government with or without a king.

The naval authorities and the mission societies have submitted their views to the commission, and the latter, by proclamation, fixed May 27 as the date for the natives to surrender their arms. Mataafa, however, asked for an extension of the time until June 6th, when he surrendered 1,800 guns on board the Badger. The Mallettoans are now disarmed.

DREYFUS IS OVERJOYED

At Prospect of Returning to France and Revision of His Case.

A dispatch from Fort de France, Island of Martinique, says: When the dispatch boat Goeland, bearing the superintendent of the prison and the commander of marine artillery, who were designated by the French government to notify Dreyfus of the revision of his trial, arrived Monday from Cayenne, at the Ile du Diable, Dreyfus was waiting on the shore.

Although endeavoring to maintain his self-possession, he received the official intelligence with a countenance radiant with joy.

KLONDIKE DEATH LIST.

Number of Fatalities in the Gold Region of Alaska Is Appalling.

A dispatch from Seattle, Wash., says: The list of prospectors who have perished in their rush to the Yukon gold fields over the Edmonton trail is growing, and, if reports brought down by the steamer Laurada from southeastern Alaska are accurate, it will be very large when the full story is told.

Fifty are reported to have been drowned in Great Slave lake; twenty have perished in the rapids of the Mud and Laird rivers; ten have frozen to death and twenty-five have died from scurvy. The bodies of a score who died of exposure have been found.

THE ENGLISH MUCH AT FAULT

Findings of High Commission Is Made Public.

ALASKAN AFFAIRS BRIGHTER.

British Proposal Was Accepted, But American Amendment Failed.

A Washington special says: Late in the day Wednesday the officials learned the details of the latest negotiations in London regarding Alaskan boundary referred to in cable dispatches Wednesday morning, and Secretary Hay and the British charge, Mr. Tower, conferred on the subject. The details of the proposition were not made known.

It is said, however, that too much assurance should not be taken that a complete accord is certain. The officials agree with the London view that the outlook is rather brighter, because negotiations are on again, but they qualify this by saying that the agreement is not yet concluded and that when concluded it will still leave much to be settled by future negotiations.

In view of the fact that the protocol recording the proceedings of the joint high commission in Washington on February 18th last, has been made public in the Canadian legislature, while an abstract of its contents has been also published in London, as in this country, the state department has deemed it proper to give out for publication the entire protocol.

This particular protocol is regarded by the department as one of great importance, for it marked the failure of the commission under peculiar conditions. The record shows that the joint commission met at 10 o'clock that morning; that the British side proposed arbitration, and that the Americans accepted the proposition in general, using it as a basis for a treaty, as offered by the British. However, it is shown that when the Americans offered an amendment the British side promptly refused to accept it, and without affording further opportunity for the erection of an arbitration treaty stopped the negotiations and referred it to their own government, notwithstanding the urging of the American side that the commission at least conclude their negotiations upon the remaining subjects.

These facts were the basis of the American contention that the Canadians had not afforded a real opportunity for arbitration and were responsible for the disruption of the joint commission. The points of the British arbitration proposal and also of the proposition put forward by the Americans as an amendment have already been indicated in the cable dispatches and the following points are given as those upon which importance is laid by the American side. In putting forward their proposal the British said:

"They therefore made the following as a basis to be proceeded upon in framing a treaty."

The attitude of the Americans upon this is set down as follows: "The commissioners of the United States maintained that they accepted the proposals made as the basis of adjustment, but desired an amendment in relation to the arbitral tribunal and a modification of rule C to make it conform to present local conditions in Alaska." The British objections to the American counter-proposals have also been published and the record on that point reads:

"Holding these views, the British commissioners are of the opinion that no useful end will be served by further pressing at the present time the negotiations, and must refer the matter to their government."

Militia Organized in Virginia.

Wednesday Governor Tyler of Virginia took final steps in the reorganization of the state volunteers, by issuing an order permitting the reorganization of fourteen companies of infantry.

JUSTICE CHAMBERS PROTECTED.

Samoa Commission Has No Power to Remove Him From Office.

A Washington dispatch says: No information has come from any official source to the effect that the three consuls and the chief justice at Samoa were to be relieved.

The impression prevails among the officials that Mr. Osburne, the American consul, has been fortunate enough to avoid making enemies at Apia, and he is believed to be obnoxious neither to the German nor the British elements.

As to Chief Justice Chambers, the Samoa commission it is said, has no power to remove him.

FRENCH MINISTRY IN DANGER.

Revisionists and Anti-Revisionists Engage In Riotous Demonstrations.

Slight riots occurred in Paris Thursday evening between the revisionists and the anti-revisionists, after a meeting addressed by M. Francis de Pressense, of the Temps, in the Olichy district of Paris. There were several fights between rioters and police who charged the populace. Finally the revisionists made a move toward the residence of M. Zola with the object of demonstrating, but the police interfered. Several revolver shots were fired during the disturbance and twenty persons were placed under arrest.

In the lobbies of the chamber of deputies Thursday there was much talk of the possibility of the overthrow of the Dupuy cabinet. Gossip says that president Loubet is not too well pleased at the failure of the government to take greater precautions to prevent the Auteuil demonstration, and would not be adverse to a change of ministers in any event. Lists of probable members of a new cabinet are passing from hand to hand. Much depends upon the outcome of the threatened demonstrations at the Grand Prix.

M. Dupuy presided at the cabinet council when the measures to be taken were considered.

It is announced that the government has decided not to allow any of the generals who are mixed up in the Dreyfus affair to take part in the review at Long Champs on July 14th.

The refusal of the government to allow M. Joseph Lasiere, anti-Semite and anti-revisionist deputy for Geers, to interpellate on the Dreyfus affair, led to a renewal of violent scenes in the chamber Thursday. His motion was finally shelved by an overwhelming majority.

OTIS EXPLAINS SITUATION.

Wires a Satisfactory Report of Affairs in Philippines.

The situation in the Philippines is described by General Otis in the following cablegram to the war department:

MANILA, June 6.—Adjutant General, Washington.—Result movement Morong province was to drive insurgents into mountains, capturing Antipolo and other towns in that section with point of land projecting into bay. They retreated and scattered before our advance, leaving twenty-five dead on the field; our loss, four killed and few wounded, mostly slight. City of Morong on only land route around bay, garrisoned; all other troops withdrawn. Inhabitants of province profess friendship, ask protection; large numbers wish to enter Manila; refuse as city population increasing too rapidly. Leading natives throughout island, including active insurgent leaders, seek permission to send families to Manila; considered only place of personal security. OTIS.

The conclusions drawn by the war department officials concerning the condition in the Philippines given in the dispatch of General Otis are that the insurgents are little more than marauding bands which continually decrease when the men find that there is life and liberty under the American government.

BURIED UNDER LANDSLIDE.

Report That Twenty-Eight Railroad Workmen Are Crushed to Death.

It is reported from Little Rock, Ark., that a landslide occurred at Ross Hollow and engulfed twenty-eight men, all of whom are supposed to have been killed.

Ross Hollow is a pass between two small mountain ranges about twenty-eight miles west of Little Rock, on the line of the Choctaw and Memphis railroad, now under construction from Little Rock to Howe, I. T. A large force of graders has been engaged in grading the road through the pass, and, according to the report, it was a part of this force of men that were caught under the falling earth. The report could not be confirmed.

PARIS STILL "STUCK."

Steamer Only Changes Position With Shifting of the Winds.

Advices from Falmouth, Eng., state that a change in the wind has somewhat shifted the position of the American liner Paris, now on the rocks near the Manacles, seriously hampering salvage operations. The heavy sea has stopped the work, which is not likely to be resumed for a fortnight.

EVERY MAN WAS ARRESTED.

Judge Fines Male Population of Kentucky Town One Cent Each.

The town of Princetown, Ky., has had the unusual experience of the arraignment of every man in it for contempt of court. It happened that a petition had been signed by all the men in town asking the grand jury not to indict the insurance companies and no indictments were found. The commonwealth's attorney moved to proceed against the signers for contempt of court.

After considerable argument the judge fined each man one cent and the decision was applauded by the defendants.

PARISIAN MOBS INSULT LOUBET

Disgraceful Scenes Enacted at French Capital.

ONCE ANNA GOULD TOOK PART.

Loubet Was In Attendance On Races—Over a Hundred Arrests Made.

A Paris special says: President Loubet, accompanied by the premier, M. Dupuy, and the chief of the military household, General McBaillereud, drove to the Auteuil races Sunday afternoon, closely followed by Madame Loubet in a second landau. As they drove along the avenue des Champs Elysee the crowd bowed respectfully, but on arriving at Auteuil they were met by a violent demonstration, evidently organized, and directed against the president.

There was a storm of hoots, calls and cries of "Panama," "abas Loubet" and "vive l'armee." A few of "vive Loubet" were drowned in the clamor.

A strong force of police kept order and arrested many of the disturbers, including a man who tried to force his way to the president's carriage.

During the second race the clamor increased to violence and was plainly directed by a committee of the League of Patriots, collected with their supporters, both before and behind the presidential stand, around which a formidable array proceeded.

During the grand steeplechase many blows were struck, and several policemen were injured in their endeavors to prevent an invasion of the presidential stand.

At the crisis of the excitement, while shouts of "vive l'armee" and "vive de Roulede" were heard on all sides, Count Christiano rushed toward the president, brandishing a stick and directed a blow against him, striking his hat.

The crowd rushed upon Christiano, who only escaped severe handling by being taken under police protection.

President Loubet remained all the while quite unmoved, talking to the premier, while officers of his military household were defending him against violence. Finally, after thirty arrests had been made, the prefect of police ordered the republican guards to surround the presidential stand.

The principal leaders of the demonstration were Mr. Joseph Lasiere, anti-Semite and nationalist, deputy for Geers, and M. Firmin Faure, anti-Semite and nationalist, deputy for Oran, Algeria.

A special cabinet council was summoned at 9 o'clock Sunday evening to consider the situation, and important measures were concerted to be submitted to the president at another council Monday for the preservation of order. The ministers who were in session until 11 o'clock, maintains strict reserve as to the nature of these measures, but a semi-official note has been issued, which says:

"The government will act with the greatest energy and will impose respect for the president and for the state."

Further accounts show that the whole race course, particularly the inclosure, witnessed scenes of the wildest excitement.

Comtesse Boni de Castellane, who was Miss Anna Gould, of New York city, placed herself at the head of the Jennesse Royalists and marched up and down the lawn shouting "vive l'armee." Comte Boni de Castellane and his brother Jeane were arrested, but soon liberated.

Comte de Lion, when arrested, resisted and fought with his cane, smashing it on a policeman's head and causing the jeweled top to fly off, striking a journalist. He was detained in custody.

Altogether about 180 arrests were made, one being that of M. Dansette, deputy mayor of Armentieres.

TO REDUCE CONSTABULARY.

South Carolina's New Governor Will Change Order of Affairs.

A Columbia, S. C., dispatch says: While there is some talk of a reduction of the constabulary office to about thirty or forty, there is no chance of anything being done immediately. Governor Ellerbe himself had been urged to reduce the force to fifty men, but declined to do so.

Governor McSweeney at present has no thought of abolishing the force altogether. However, he proposes to consult with other officials in regard to the reduction and that will unquestionably result.